EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Question 1 N2017/P1/Q5/B

Explain why the subcontinent was faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

Since Pakistan had become independent so Muslims were leaving India for their homeland, often with little or no possessions. The boundary division was unjust; a number of Muslim-majority areas like Gurdaspur and Ferozpur were given to India where the Muslims were not feeling secure. They were now vulnerable to the barbarities of Hindus and Pakistan was unable to help them across the border. They therefore left their homes, land and businesses and joined the migrating caravans towards Pakistan. This burdened the newly established govt of Pakistan.

The Hindus and Sikhs in Eastern Punjab were particularly fully charged with anti-Muslim sentiments. In such areas, a large number of Muslims were ruthlessly killed; entire Muslim villages were destroyed. Women were disrespected and even children were slaughtered. There were reports that local Indian authorities were also supporting the violent Hindu mobs. Under such circumstances, the Muslims had no option except to seek refuge in a safe place and therefore they migrated to Pakistan on large scale to escape the brutalities of Hindus.

Since partition was made on the religious lines, a number of Muslims migrated willingly to Pakistan. They could manage to move some of their belongings along with them. They liked to live in a Muslim country.

Question 2 J2016/P1/Q4/C

How successful was Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah tried to solve the refugee problem by shifting his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where the inflow of the refugees was more concentrated so he gave his full attention to this problem which helped to lessen the chaos as administrative machinery worked more efficiently to settle refugees under direct

guidance. A relief fund was set up by Jinnah for the refugees. The people were quick to respond and donated generously in this fund which helped to stabilize the lives of many refugees.

Those experienced govt. officials who chose to move from India to Pakistan more brought to capital Karachi through special trains and air planes. This improved administrative efficiency as shortage of capable civil servants was reduced.

An agreement was signed with India by govt. of Jinnah to solve the damaged to the Canal water dispute in May 1948 which prevented further damage to the agro based economy of Pakistan and directed to find alternative irrigational resources to keep agriculture going.

State bank of Pakistan was set up in 1948 so that economic and monitory policies of Pakistan could be chalked out This helped to stabilize the economy as it was an important step to develop the industrial section of the country which was too weak at the time of independence.

Jinnah also persuaded India to Rs.60 million of an ordinance factory as India had all the old ones. This helped to improve the military forces of Pak as this amount was used to build an ordinance factory at Wah.

Jinnah joined United Nations, largest in the world that not only helped Pakistan be recognized internationally but also solved Pakistan's Problems like the canal water dispute. It also provided much needed financial assistance like World Bank and IMF.

Time of independence Pak only had 2500 military officials although needed 4000. Jinnah filled the Government of Pakistan by appointing 500 British officers and strengthened Pakistan defense against its enemy especially India which was too hostile towards Pak.

He recognized the civil servants and drafted rule for civil services that helped to run the government in efficient manner.

However, apart from successes, there were failures as well.

Jinnah as Governor General visited Dhaka and said Urdu and only Urdu would be the national language of Pak to which East Pakistan did not reacted much as they respected Jinnah however in later years disappointed the East Pakistanis and eventually this led to the partition and Bangladesh was separate.

Jiinah was unable to solve the Kashmir issue. Although Pakistan and India fought a war over this issue in 1948 and the matter was also referred to the United Nation, but couldnot be resolved and Kashmir is still a disputed territory.

Jinnah as chief executive of the government and president of the constituent Assembly, failed to start any definitive work in the constitution. He neither gave any outline of the constitution nor the time limit to the Assembly for its completion. This caused serious political problems in the future and delayed the constitution unit 1956.

Jinnah could not reduce the geographical problems distance between the East and West Pakistan.

In conclusion, Jinnah was only human but he put the interest of his people even ahead of his own health and worked tirelessly after independence to keep the people of Pakistan. In my opinion, Pakistan was successful in solving initial problems due to the efforts of Jinnah.

Question 3 N2013/P1/Q4/C

How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 4 J2013/P1/Q4/B

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 J2012/P1/Q4/C

The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 6 J2012/P1/Q4/B

Why did many Pakistani migrate between 1947 and 1999? [7]

Britain needed lots of workers after World War Two, especially unskilled workers and offered well paid jobs which Pakistanis wanted as they were reliable, hard working and ambitious to succeed.

Many Pakistanis were displaced after partition in 1947 and as a result moved to Britain. Thousands of Pakistanis were displaced from the Mangla Dam area in the 1960s and some used compensation money to move to Britain to join relatives and seek work.

The Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962 introduced a voucher scheme which gave Pakistanis in Britain the opportunity to arrange jobs and vouchers for friends and family to move here. Many Pakistanis went to work in the Middle East where jobs were becoming freely available during times of economic growth especially in the construction and service industries.

Question 7 N2009/P1/Q4/C

The formation of a government was the most important problem facing the newly established country of Pakistan in 1947. Do you agree? [14]

It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of Government buildings, Equipment's, properly qualified and experienced personnel. Therefore, this poor administrational infrastructure made the running of Pakistan's government extremely difficult. The constituent assembly was made up of wealthy landowners not politicians. This delayed setting up of an efficient government and drawing up of a constitution most of the leading officials had little idea of what to do.

However, many other problems were also being faced.

The Indians also refused to pay 550million rupees out of Pakistan's share of financial assets of 750 million rupees as they believed that the amount would be spent again them in Kashmir. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. This lack of finance posed a threat to govern Pakistan effectively as it needed more to stabilize the country and its people.

The division of military assets was done in the ratio 36:64 in favor of India. But the supplies sent to Pakistan arrived very late and were damaged or obsolete. This was a problem of Pakistan as the 2 countries were at a brink of war due to the Kashmir issue and without efficient response Pakistan's' army could not fight well.

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, So that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

The canal water dispute was another problem, the headwork of many rivers of Pakistan were in India. As an agro based country Pakistan needed water for agriculture and so when India stopped the water in 1948, Pakistan was worried. This issue needed to be addressed with urgency as Pakistan's economy could suffer. This issue also detonated Pakistan relationship with India as Pak felt economically threatened.

Kashmir was another problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was a Hindu (Hari Singh) and wanted to join Kashmir to India. The borders were uncertain between India and Pak with respect to Kashmir. This inevitably cause problems as both the countries laid claims to this area and so brought tensions between the two countries till to date.

In my opinion, refugee problem was the most important problem Pakistan faced in its early years.

Question 8 J2008/P1/Q4/C

The low rate of literacy was the most important social problem facing Pakistan between 1947 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Estimates suggest that the literacy rate in Pakistanis less than 30% and that female literacy is the worst amongst the population – about 14%. This mainly due to the lack of financial investment in education by successive governments who have viewed defence as being more important. Furthermore, Less than 3% of Pakistan's budget has been spent on education. A major problem has faced primary education with serious under-funding compared to secondary and higher education. Hence, little money remains for non-staff costs to spend on the primary education Drop- out rates particularly affect the primary sector with estimates suggesting that half the children joining primary school leave within 5 years and one third of girls drop out within a year. Hence, the expected result is not achieved and the problem remains the same. In the secondary sector many private schools have be formed which have been for the more wealthy parts of the population. This gives increase to the problem of education as only one particular part of the community can afford such school. Hence, the gap between the rich and the poor increase making it worse.

However, there are other social problems facing Pakistan.

On the other hand, provision of health has also remained an enormous problem for Pakistan. One of the many problems inherited by the state of Pakistan was the very poor health care available to public. Since 1947, there has been a rapid increase in population. The annual growth rate in Pakistan in 1990 was estimated to be over 3% per year. Pakistan already struggled with finding resources to support it current population thus such population growth adds on to the problems faced by Pakistan.

At the same time, life expectancy is only 55 years for both men and women and maternal mortality is also one of the highest in the world. Furthermore,

child mortality rate is also rampant: at 90 per 1000 births. Government estimates in 1990 suggest that 200,000 children a year died because of diarrhoea. Hence, as state is responsible of its citizen's wellbeing providing adequate health facilities is also a problem faced by the struggling economy of Pakistan.

Unifying the nation under single language have been a problem since independence. Bengali were strongly attached to their culture and took pride in their language Bengali. On the other hand the West Pakistan's leader including Jinnah did a great deal to promote Urdu alone which offended Bengal. So, it was evident from such opposite views towards each other that keeping Pakistan united was impossible even after giving Bengali as the status of national language along with Urdu in 1956.

Accommodating the refugees coming from India was another problem faced by Pakistan. The gravity of the problem can be understood by the fact that even in the time of Ayub Khan there were at least 75000 refugees who migrated to Pakistan but were still deprived of their permanent residences therefore it can be said that settling the refugees was another grave problem.

In my opinion, there were many social problems but the most important was low rate of literacy as due to this reason Pakistan was backward in every sector.

Question 9 N2007/P1/Q4/B

Why did educational reform become such an important issue between 1947 and 1988? [7]

The military expenditure is excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little share left for spending on education. During the first three decades after independence, education in Pakistan was accorded a very low official priority. In 1960, Pakistan was only spending 2% of budget on education which, by 1990, had grown to 2.9%. However, even after the mass nationalization of 1970s, state expenditure on education never rose above 3% of the budget.

Poverty and ignorance of parents is also an important factor. In poor families children are made to work and earn money for the family at the age of 6-7

years instead of going to school. Illiterate parents do not feel the necessity of education and female education is also neglected.

Frequent changes in the government have been another important factor. With the change in government the previous plans are discarded and new ones are introduced. Infact educational policies are neither properly executed nor implemented.

Private schools in urban areas are run on commercial basis charging high fees making it beyond the reach of common man. On account of these reasons education in Pakistan is still in backward state.

Question 10 J2007/P1/Q4/C

The canal water dispute was the most important problem facing the newly established government of Pakistan in 1947. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The canal water dispute was the problem, the headwork of many rivers of Pakistan were in India. As an agro based country Pakistan needed water for agriculture and so when India stopped the water in 1948, Pakistan was worried. This issue needed to be addressed with urgency as Pakistan's economy could suffer. This issue also detonated Pakistan relationship with India as Pak felt economically threatened.

However, many other problems were also being faced.

It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of Government buildings, Equipment's, properly qualified and experienced personnel. Therefore, this poor administrational infrastructure made the running of Pakistan's government extremely difficult. The constituent assembly was made up of wealthy landowners not politicians. This delayed setting up of an efficient government and drawing up of a constitution most of the leading officials had little idea of what to do.

The Indians also refused to pay 550million rupees out of Pakistan's share of financial assets of 750 million rupees as they believed that the amount would

be spent again them in Kashmir. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. This lack of finance posed a threat to govern Pakistan effectively as it needed more to stabilize the country and its people.

The division of military assets was done in the ratio 36:64 in favor of India. But the supplies sent to Pakistan arrived very late and were damaged or obsolete. This was a problem of Pakistan as the 2 countries were at a brink of war due to the Kashmir issue and without efficient response Pakistan's' army could not fight well.

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, So that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

Kashmir was another problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was a Hindu (Hari Singh) and wanted to join Kashmir to India. The borders were uncertain between India and Pak with respect to Kashmir. This inevitably cause problems as both the countries laid claims to this area and so brought tensions between the two countries till to date.

In my opinion, refugee problem was the most important problem Pakistan faced in its early years.

Question 11 **N2006/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 12 J2005/P1/Q4/C

The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 13 N2004/P1/Q5/B

Why did Pakistan face so many problems in the provision of education between 1947 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 9*

Question 14 J2004/P1/Q3/C

Was the refugee issue the most important problem facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947. Give reasons for your answer. [14]

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, So that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

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Question 15 QUESTION BY MYM

Why Division of Armed forces a problem for Pakistan? [7]

The muslim soldiers opted for Pakistan while non-muslims joined India. But there was a great shortage of army officers because the number of muslim army officers in british army was very small in comparison to hindu army officers.

Large army stores were located on Indian side. India was very unfair in the division of army equipment and supplies. The military equipment which was sent to Pakistan mostly consisted of obsolete, damaged damaged and unusable material.

Field Marshal Auchinleck who supervised the division of armed forces resigned before completing the job. Pakistan could not get its rightful share and division of assets proved to be a problem for Pakistan. Pakistan could not get any ordinance factory out of 16. Only 6 armour divisons were given out of 20, only 8 artillery divisions were given out of 48 and only 8 infantry divisions out of 29.

Question 16 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Explain three reasons for canal water dispute. [7]

The Partition of Punjab was the main reason of the canal water dispute. Had Punjab not been partitioned, this problem would not have risen.

Besides that the unjust Radcliffe award gave the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur to India. The canal headwork on River Ravi (Madhopur Headwork) and on River Sutlej (Ferozpur Headwork) were given to India while canals coming out of these headworks flowed into Pakistan. Had the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur been given to Pakistan, this dispute would not have occurred.

Most important, India had promised not to interfere with the water of these rivers which were vital for irrigation of west Punjab. But on 1st April 1948 India stopped the supply of water of these canals and the dispute started. India claimed that since the headworks fell in their territory, they had the

sole right to use water of these headworks. Pakistan claimed that under International law, Pakistan had the right to use the waters because its agriculture and economy are depended upon it.

EARLY MINISTRIES

Question 1 J2019/P1/Q5/B

Explain why there were many governments between 1951 and 1958. [7]

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan died in 1948 and Liaqat Ali and another major leader died in 1951. The country was struggling to established itself without these two as most of the other politicians were inexperienced who had great difficulty in running country as a result there was lack of stability governing and this led to many different governments being founded during these years.

The formation of East Pakistan brought with it problems relating to the capital being located in west Pakistan and refusal to have Bengali (the language east Pakistan) as the main language was a conflict which not only delayed the constitution but also caused serious political problems to run the country effectively.

Another reason was the lust for power in Malik Ghulam Mohammad and Iskandar Mirza, the two heads of state during 1951-58. They frequently changed Prime Minister from East Pakistan to maintain their authority as they were many looking for their 'yes men' e.g. MGM dismissing Khwaja in 1953 and 3 PMs were changed by Iskander Mirza in one year (1957-58). This created political instability and created problems that led to future change in government the only solution left to bring stability was to impose Martial Law which was declared in 1958.

Question 2 J2018/P1/Q5/B

Explain why there was a constitutional crisis in 1958? [7]

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage where Ayub Khan felt the army should take control until stability had been restored.

Previous governments endured a number of problems that hampered development such as food shortages and a drought, which led to demonstrations of discontent. As successive governments found difficulty

in dealing with these matters, there were many personnel changes to try to find a solution. As a result, little constitutional development could take place.

Iskander Mirza lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Prime Minister Suhrawardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him.

Question 3 **J2017/P1/Q4/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958?

i. Khwaja Nazimuddin

ii. Malik Ghulam Muhammad

iii. Iskander Mirza

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Khwaja Nazimuddin was made the Governor General in 1948. He made the first move towards constitutional development with his Objectives Resolution in 1949. Which consisted on the principles of Islam i.e. freedom and religious tolerance as it stated that not only Muslims will be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles but other religious groups should be able to practice their own religion. Hence, it was a success of Khwaja part as it enabled him to deflect criticism from Ullemas (religious leaders) who said the new state was not Islamic enough as it satisfied the Ullemas. During his time Khwaja was able to draft such financial policies due to which he managed to keep the economy going. It was a success on his part as he was able to produce surplus budgets for the new state. Basic Principle Committee in 1950, provided with clauses for drafting of a constitution. However, it attracted much criticism as it contained clauses which gave more power to Federal government and Head of State resulting in limited power given to Provincial politicians which angered them as it was against what the Pakistan Movement stood for (provincial autonomy). During his PRODA (Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act) was introduced with the aim of eliminating corruption as it gave the power to Governor-General or Provincial Governors to initiate inquiry by Judges against public office holders and if found guilty can be removed from

position· However, it was criticized by many as against Jinnah's democratic vision and was used by ruling elites to threaten opposition (public office holders) to be silent·

However, others also contributed towards the domestic policies·

There were shortage of food during the region of MGM due to severe droughts· At first the government was slow to address the situation and there were protests against the government and soon he was able to get a million tons wheat from Australia and USA which helped to eliminate these forced shortages and people calm down· There were also protests on religious lines as many Ullemas demanded that all Ahmedis should be decided non-Muslims and should also remove from senior posts including foreign minister Zafar Ullah Khan but the government of MGM was unable to deal with these protests and at last called for military assistance to curb them which was failure on part of Ghulam Mohammad as he dragged in military to deal which political affairs and sowed the seeds of future martial laws· Due to these problems little constitutional development could take place·

Iskander Mirza became the 4th Governor General of Pakistan after the resignation of MGM in 1955· Later in became the 1st president of Pakistan 1956 after the introduction of the constitution of 1956· Iskander Mirza passed the one unit scheme according to which 4 provinces of West Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan) including 10 princely states were unified together to make one province known as the West Pakistan· Now Pakistan comprised of 2 provinces i·e East and West Pakistan· It was important as it helped to resolve the constitution issue of division of seats in the assembly as now seats were equally divided between east and West Pakistan made in the constitution of 1956· The policy meant that East Pakistan could not gain a majority in the Assembly· I·M removed 3 prime minister in short period of 1 year (1957_58) which created political instability of and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law in 1958 to restore stability· It was due poor leadership Iskander Mirza that Pakistan had to suffer from martial law for the coming 11 years·

In my opinion, Khwaja's contribution was most important if compared with MGM and IM.

Question 4 N2016/P1/Q5/B

Why was there a constitutional crisis between 1954 and 1955? [7]

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan died in 1948 and Liaqat Ali Khan died in 1951. They were the two leading leaders of Pakistan thus after the death of these two they were no main leaders to guide the unexperienced member of constituent assembly who were mainly landlords resulting in constitutional crisis in Pakistan.

In 1953 the G.G Malik Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Khawaja Nazim Uddin the PM who was replaced by Muhammad Ali Bogra. He was a diplomatic and had little experience about the political and constitution affairs leading to delay in constitution making.

Prime Minister Bogra made an amendment in Govt of India act of 1935 in 1954 in order to reduce power of Governor General MGM when he was abroad. When he returned he dissolved the Assembly and declared a state of emergency stating that Bogra had lost the confidence of the people. This was challenged in court but Ghulam Muhammad prevailed. This delayed making of the first constitution even further as the new assembly was elected in the following year to restart the work on constitution making and a lot of their time was wasted.

One unit scheme introduced by Iskandar Mirza in 1955 in which 4 provinces of in Pak and 10 princely states were unified to make one province known as West Pakistan. The East Pakistanis saw that now the seats would be equally divided b/w east and west Pak in the assembly and felt that it was deliberate attempt on part of I.M and then west Pakistani leaders to prevent them in gaining majority in the assembly although east Pakistan's were 54 percent. This caused constitutional crisis.

Question 5 N2014/P1/Q4/B

Why were there so many governments between 1951 and 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 6 **J2013/P1/Q4/C**

Who of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958?

i· Liaquat Ali Khan

ii· Malik Ghulam Muhammad

iii· Iskander Mirza

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above· [14]

Liaquat Ali Khan made the first move towards constitutional development with his Objectives Resolution in 1949· Which consisted on the principles of Islam i·e· freedom and religious tolerance as it stated that not only Muslims will be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles but other religious groups should be able to practice their own religion· Hence, it was a success of LAK's part as it enabled him to deflect criticism from Ullemas (religious leaders) who said the new state was not Islamic enough as it satisfied the Ullemas· During his time LAK was able to draft such financial policies due to which he managed to keep the economy going· It was a success on his part as he was able to produce surplus budgets for the new state· Basic Principle Committee in 1950, provided with clauses for drafting of a constitution· However, it attracted much criticism as it contained clauses which gave more power to Federal government and Head of State resulting in limited power given to Provincial politicians which angered them as it was against what the Pakistan Movement stood for (provincial autonomy)· During his PRODA (Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act) was introduced with the aim of eliminating corruption as it gave the power to Governor-General or Provincial Governors to initiate inquiry by Judges against public office holders and if found guilty can be removed from position· However, it was criticized by many as against Jinnah's democratic vision and was used by ruling elites to threaten opposition (public office holders) to be silent·

However, others also contributed towards the domestic policies·

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protests against the government and soon he was able to get a million tons wheat from Australia and USA which helped to eliminate these forced shortages and people calm down. There were also protests on religious lines as many Ullemas demanded that all Ahmedis should be decided non-Muslims and should also remove from senior posts including foreign minister Zafar Ullah Khan but the government of MGM was unable to deal with these protests and at last called for military assistance to curb them which was failure on part of Ghulam Mohammad as he dragged in military to deal which political affairs and sowed the seeds of future martial laws. Due to these problems little constitutional development could take place.

Iskander Mirza became the 4th Governor General of Pakistan after the resignation of MGM in 1955. Later in became the 1st president of Pakistan 1956 after the introduction of the constitution of 1956. Iskander Mirza passed the one unit scheme according to which 4 provinces of West Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan) including 10 princely states were unified together to make one province known as the West Pakistan. Now Pakistan comprised of 2 provinces i.e East and West Pakistan. It was important as it helped to resolve the constitution issue of division of seats in the assembly as now seats were equally divided between east and West Pakistan made in the constitution of 1956. The policy meant that East Pakistan could not gain a majority in the Assembly. I.M removed 3 prime minister in short period of 1 year (1957_58) which created political instability of and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law in 1958 to restore stability. It was due poor leadership Iskander Mirza that Pakistan had to suffer from martial law for the coming 11 years.

In my opinion, Liaquat's contribution was most important if compared with MGM and IM.

Question 7 **N2011/P1/Q4/B**

Why was it so difficult to agree on a new constitution in 1950? [7]

East Pakistan disagreed with the draft proposals of Basic Principle Committee in 1950 because it felt that its people were under-represented, especially given its large population as they were 54% of total population, and it wanted representation atleast equal to each of West Pakistan's provinces. It also objected to Urdu being the main language, given its use of Bengali.

There was opposition from local and provincial politicians, as they had no input under the proposals of approving of the power of the head of state and central government.

Religious groups also objected, as the new constitution wouldn't put enough emphasis on Islam, and they argued that Pakistan should be governed on Islamic principles. Since, there was so much opposition to these proposal, LAK felt it needed further consideration resulting in constitutional crisis.

AYUB KHAN

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan came to power in 1958. [7]

They was a rapid change in governments and 3 prime minister were change in a year that includes I.I Chandigarh, Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy and Feroze Khan Noon by Iskandar Mirza. These changes brought many administrative problems and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status, that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered.

Another reason for this was the Lust for Power in Iskandar Mirza. When he came to know that Hussain Suharwardy had united the political leaders of Punjab and Bengal against him, he turned to military so that he would retain his power and position as president of Pakistan.

Another reason was that there were many injustices of West Pakistan with East Pakistan like One Unit Scheme. According to one unit scheme both wings will have equal number of seats despite the fact that East Pak have 10 million people more than West Pak. So the people of East Pakistan wanted more share in the assemblies and economy of the country. Prime Ministers belonging from East Pakistan were dismissed without proper reasons. Therefore Ayub Khan and the military decided to take over.

Question 2 **J2019/P1/Q5/C**

Were the economic reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies in the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. [14]

The land of smaller farmers was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. A green revolution came in the country and agro-based industries flourished. In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits which contributed significantly to the economy. An Export Bonus Scheme was

set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. The national economic annual growth rate was 7% and the economy grew three times faster than that of other South Asian countries. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and did not bring widespread benefits.

However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies.

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

Ayub khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tire structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

Ayub's govt. started an extensive literary program, which involved the building of schools and colleges in several towns. Technical and Vocations institutes were opened for research and training was conducted. It was also suggested to change

the textbooks, He appointed a commission for this and primary education was free and compulsory till class eight. National cadet Corps training was introduced in colleges. Medical and nursing schools were increased to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his economic reforms.

Question 3 **J2016/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan introduced Martial Law in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4 **J2015/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Islamabad chosen as the new capital of Pakistan? [7]

Islamabad was having a better climate than Karachi. In Karachi there was arid conditions which made it difficult for government to work. There were no proper air conditioners at that time and if there were so that made it very expensive for the country to run. On the other hand, Islamabad is a mountainous region with favorable climatic conditions.

Government officials would be moved well away from the commercial districts of Karachi that might have some unwanted influences on them. It was also seen as an appropriate movement of the power base from the industrially and commercially developed south to the underdeveloped Punjab region in the north.

Karachi was located at one end of the country, making it vulnerable for foreign countries to attack from Arabian sea. But on the other hand Islamabad was far from the borders and was considered more safe than Karachi.

Ayub Khan wanted to be close to the army's command headquarters in the north (Rawalpindi) which he saw vital in the time of Martial law to strengthen

his political position. Therefore, he established Islamabad as the new capital as it was too close to Rawalpindi.

Question 5 **J2014/P1/Q4/C**

Were the social reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. [14]

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies.

Landlords were not allowed to have more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of un-irrigated land, excess land was given to poor farmers and the landlords were given compensation for it. The division of holdings below an economic level (12.5 Acres) was forbidden. Big land lords were forced to find tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms. Three major dams were built for irrigation. Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation. Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use

of HYV's and insecticides. Factories of pesticides and fertilizers were established. As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the county with maximum crop output.

Due to green revolution agro-based industries flourished. In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits which contributed significantly to the economy. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. The national economic annual growth rate was 7% and the economy grew three times faster than that of other South Asian countries. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and did not bring widespread benefits.

Ayub khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tire structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

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was also setup as Ayub khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 6 **N2013/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Ayub Khan come to power in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7 **N2012/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared by Ayub Khan in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 8 **J2012/P1/Q5/C**

Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Ayub khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tire structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

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Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

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Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 9 **J2010/P1/Q5/B**

Why were the years 1958-69 called the decade of progress? [7]

Ayub Khan introduced agricultural landforms in 1959. According to this no landlord could own more than 500 acres of irrigated land or 1000 acres of unirrigated land. It was a success as he attempted to convert large farms into smartly run medium farms which were more efficient so agricultural output increased.

He introduced export bonus scheme which gave incentives to industries for increasing exports as a result Pak economy strengthened due to more exports and better earning of foreign exchange. Due to such economic policies of Ayub Khan Pak economic export rate during the region of Ayub Khan was 7% which was one of the best in Asia and was doing 3 times better than India. Many economists believed that Pakistan hand found way out of poverty.

Ayub Khan introduced for the 1st time the Family Planning Program with help of American loans that was advertise the through media and newspaper. It shows Ayub Khan's commitment to make Pakistan a welfare state. This helped to decrease the population growth and helped Pakistan to prosper.

Question 10 **N2009/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 11 **J2008/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan called the years 1958 to 1969 the "Decade of Progress"? [7]

- *Same as Question 9*

Question 12 **N2007/P1/Q4/C**

Ayub Khan's agricultural reforms were more successful than any of his other domestic policies between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Landlords were not allowed to have more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of un-irrigated land, excess land was given to poor farmers and the landlords were given compensation for it. The division of holdings below an economic level (12.5 Acres) was forbidden. Big land lords were forced to find tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms. Three major dams were built for irrigation. Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation. Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use of HYV's and insecticides. Factories of pesticides and fertilizers were established. As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the county with maximum crop output.

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Due to green revolution agro-based industries flourished. In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits which contributed significantly to the economy. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to

industrialists who increased exports. The national economic annual growth rate was 7% and the economy grew three times faster than that of other South Asian countries. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and did not bring widespread benefits.

Ayub khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tire structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

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Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 13 **N2006/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Ayub declare Martial Law in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 14 **J2005/P1/Q5/C**

Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the decade of development between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 8

Question 15 **N2004/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

WAR OF 1965 AND 1971

Question 1 **J2012/P1/Q5/B**

Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]

In 1965 the Pakistan army had never expected a full scale war with India over Kashmir. Pakistan Army was still facing problem in strengthening itself due to the unfair distribution of Military assets. Although, the army fought with great courage against the Indian aggression However, the Military might of Indian army made it difficult to achieve victory in terms of winning the possession of Kashmir.

By 1971, the Indians had developed a much bigger army and used the civil war in East Pakistan to fight Pakistan. The speed and ease of the Indian victory confirmed the Indian army's superiority. It was difficult for Pakistan army to fight at both fronts making it difficult to win the war of 1971.

Pakistan's Army was also busy dealing with civil war and Indian trained rebels known as Mukti Bahani. It created more trouble as most of the soldiers did not want to fight their Muslim brothers and risk innocent lives. Hence, it was difficult to counter both India and the rebel forces.

Question 2 **J2006/P1/Q4/B**

Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 3 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why war of 1965 started? [7]

The cause of 1965 Indo-Pak war was the Kashmir issue. India occupied the Kashmir valley. All efforts for a free plebiscite in the valley had failed. The Kashmiri launched a civil disobedience against the Indian government. The Indian govt. failed to crush what they thought was a massive revolt.

In Dargah Hazrat Bal Kashmir the sacred hair of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was stolen and there was a dispute between the Hindus and the Muslims so the Indian forces crossed the borders and the war started.

Bhutto gave the idea to Ayub Khan that Pakistani soldiers should disguise themselves as the Mujahidins and enter to Indian Kashmir but India knew it and a war started due to this reason.

MUJEEB SIX POINTS

Question 1 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Mujeeb gave his 6 points formula? [7]

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan. It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan. The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan. Economic policies of Ayub Khan intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad.

At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies. Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan. The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

In the armed forces Bengali share was only 10 percent. In central govt services Bengalis share was only 15 percent. Urdu which was spoken by 6 percent of Pakistan population, declared as national language instead of Bengali which was spoken by 54 percent of Pakistan population. These injustices sent a wrong message so East Pakistanis started struggle to get independence from Pakistan.

ELECTIONS 1971

Question 1 **J2016/P1/Q1/C**

Why did the victory of Awami League in 1970 elections in Pakistan cause a constitutional crisis? [7]

The Awami League had won a landslide victory in East Pakistan and the National Assembly and was in a position to form a government on its own. However, President Yahya Khan postponed the first session of constituent assembly delaying the right of Awami League to take over the National Assembly by forming a government.

Awami League with huge number of seats from East Pakistan meant that the future Prime Minister and the entire cabinet could be formed from the Awami League, this fact was not very well taken by the political leaders of West Pakistan who resented to be controlled by a government led by East Pakistan. Even though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan People's Party had won an overwhelming victory in West Pakistan, it was likely it would have no role in the future government. Whereas, ZAB wanted government in West Pakistan claiming that his party hold the majority of the seats in West Pakistan. Hence, did not cooperate with Awami League.

The Awami League had won the election on a programme limiting the power of central government over the provinces. The different areas of the country wanted to have control over their foreign exchange earned from trade which would subsequently reduce the funds to the central government in West Pakistan. Hence, there was constitutional crisis.

Question 2 **QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Awami League was successful in elections? [7]

The Eastern wing resented that they were under represented in the army, civil service and Judiciary as most of the high posts were occupied by the West Pakistanis. They were frustrated, as their interests were being overlooked and thought of separation.

Yet another reason was that East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e·g· the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone)·Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation·

East Pakistan's were not satisfied with the economic policies of Ayub's government· They organize themselves under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman and presented their demands for full autonomy under Six Points· Mujeeb got the support and people voted for them· East Pakistan had more population and more seats compared to west Pakistan, that's why he won with big margins·

CREATION OF BANGLADESH

Question 1 **J2014/P1/Q5/C**

Were political concerns more important than economic ones in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14]

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, it wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However, the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies. Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan. The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

Politicians fought with one another in order to get more powers. They preffered their personal interest over national interest. At that time, there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujeeb and Bhutto. Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while Mujeeb and Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Ministers so due to the lust of these two leaders we lost East Pakistan.

However economic factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the

wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan· It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan· The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan· Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad· East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e·g· the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone)·Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation·

In my opinion, political factors were more important than economic factors in the creation of Bangladesh·

Question 2 **J2013/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent of West Pakistan? [7]

The Eastern wing also resented that they were under represented in the army, civil service and Judiciary as most of the high posts were occupied by the West Pakistanis· They were frustrated, as their interests were being overlooked and thought of separation·

East and West Pak were thousand miles apart which means difficult for the government to govern them as a single country's part due to the vast distance between them were problems in governing and implementing law and order·

Yet another reason was that East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e·g· the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone)·Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation·

Question 3 **J2011/P1/Q5/C**

Political factors were more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, it wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However, the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

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However other factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

A thousand miles of foreign territory separated East and West Pakistan. As the Central Government was in West Pakistan, if could not effectively managed the area, which was too far off, so a closed contact between the people of East Pakistan and West Pakistan couldn't be developed, that's why East

Pakistan became weak from defence point of view. Due to poor infrastructure it was difficult to govern over both parts of the country. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan.

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan. It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan. The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan. Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad. East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e.g. the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone).Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation.

Bengali were strongly attached to their culture and took pride in their language Bengali. On the other hand the West Pakistan's leader including Jinnah did a great deal to promote Urdu alone which offended Bengal. So, it was evident from such opposite views towards each other that keeping Pakistan united was impossible There was much difference between the art, music of East and West Pakistan. The West usually considered their culture superior to that of East Pakistan which created hatred in the hearts of East pakistanis

The Intervention of Indian troops in EP in December, 1971 resulted in creation of Bangladesh as Pakistan lost the war of 1971 and the Indians allowed East Pakistan to declare their independence.

In my opinion, political factors were most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh.

Question 4 N2008/P1/Q4/B

Why did East Pakistan wish to become independent of West Pakistan? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 5 N2007/P1/Q5/C

The geographical position of West Pakistan was most important reason for the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

A thousand miles of foreign territory separated East and West Pakistan. As the Central Government was in West Pakistan, if could not effectively managed the area, which was too far off, so a closed contact between the people of East Pakistan and West Pakistan couldn't be developed, that's why East Pakistan became weak from defence point of view. Due to poor infrastructure it was difficult to govern over both parts of the country. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan.

However other factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

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In my opinion, political factors were most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh.

Question 6 **J2006/P1/Q4/C**

The six points made by Mujib ur Rahman and the Awami League was the most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO

Question 1 **N2018/P1/Q4/C**

In which of the following did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have most success?

i· reform and control of the armed forces

ii· constitutional reform

iii· education and health reforms

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above· [14]

Tragedy of east Pakistan highlighted the necessity of a firm democratic system· Inquiry committee was formed under supervision of Justice Humood-ur-Rahman· Bhutto removed 43 high ranking military officials including chief of army staff general Gul Hassan khan and Chief of air staff Air marshall Rahim khan in March 1972· He appointed his own leaders· For example General Tikka khan was made Chief of army staff· He limited the powers of army that it would not intervene in his policies· These actions were taken by Bhutto in order to remove any fears of military takeover in future as it was observed in past 13 years·

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970· This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government· In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims· Because of such as Islamic approach Ullemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology· In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house· In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e·g· Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan· In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats· It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament· This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e·g· Sindh and NWFP

which now would not the dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage doctors and nurses.

In my opinion, his constitutional reforms was the most successful reform.

Question 2 J2017/P1/Q4/B

Explain why Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's rule ended in 1977? [7]

Bhutto rigged the elections of 1977 which became apparent with "shocking" victory of Bhutto's party, the PPP and even result were announced in some cases even before the counting of the votes· Opponents alleged that Bhutto and his party manipulated the election in March 1977, which led to protests that were put down by the police· This effected his credibility negatively and sowed the seeds for his decline·

One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular· When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable·

The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools while new ones were built· The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive· Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them·

Question 3 J2015/P1/Q5/C

How successful were Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977? Explain your answer· [14]

To a very great extent his domestic policies were successful·

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970· This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government· In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims· Because of such as Islamic approach Ullemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology· In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house· In the national assembly all

provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP which now would not the dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription.

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public.

Bhutto Introduced land reforms in 1972 which said that no landlord could own more than 250 acres of irrigated or 500 of non-irrigated land. It was an attempt to convert poorly run farms into smartly run efficient farms which

helped to increase agricultural yield and gave strength to agro based economy. These reforms also stated that tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it.

To some extent his reforms were not successful.

One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable.

The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools while new ones were built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

Banning pharmaceutical companies from charging for a medical brand and making medicines cheaper did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and as a result many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan.

Bhutto introduced industrial reforms to promote industries. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Bhutto introduce agricultural reforms to promote agriculture. However, the landlords were too powerful and they fully escaped the law by transferring their surplus farms to close relatives. So, the desired aims i.e. fair distribution of land could not be achieved. Apparently, it sounded fair that tenants have the first right to purchase yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land.

Question 4 J2014/P1/Q5/B

Why Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto executed in 1979? [7]

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular· When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable·

When Zia replaced Bhutto for a short period of time from prisoner, Bhutto tried to reassert his political power by gaining sport from people· This was a threat to the value of Zia· Thus, Bhutto was executed to eliminate this threat·

Moreover, Bhutto along with three others was accused of murdering a political opponent by sending the FSF to kill him· The trial which took 2 years, resulted in Bhutto being found guilty and was therefore sentenced to death by court·

Question 5 N2011/P1/Q5/C

'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977·' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer· [14]

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970· This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government· In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims· Because of such as Islamic approach Ullemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology· In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house· In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e·g· Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan· In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats· It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament· This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e·g· Sindh and NWFP

which now would not the dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable.

However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage doctors and nurses.

Bhutto Introduced land reforms in 1972 which said that no landlord could own more than 250 acres of irrigated or 500 of non-irrigated land. It was an attempt to convert poorly run farms into smartly run efficient farms which helped to increase agricultural yield and gave strength to agro based economy. However, the landlords were too powerful and thy fully escaped the law by transferring their surplus farms to close relatives. So, the desired aims i.e. fair distribution of land could not be achieved. These reforms also stated that tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it. Apparently, it sounded fair yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land.

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Question 6 **N2009/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto come to power in 1971? [7]

The army had been defeated by India in the war of 1971and he was at a low ebb Yahya Khan, the president and the Chief Martial Law administrator had been disgraced. Therefore, Bhutto took opportunity to seek power by forcing Yahya to resign.

Pakistan also lost East Pakistan which become Bangladesh and again Yahya and the army were blamed. Yahya khan and army were blamed and criticized as it is a disgraceful moment for a country to lose one of its part. People were now dissatisfied from the army so they wanted a civilian to rule. Bhutto took

advantage and not only forced Yahya to quit but became Civil Martial Law administration and president of Pakistan.

This program of reform i.e. food, cloth, shelter, was attractive appealed to voters. As a result, Bhutto party won an overalls majority in West Pakistan in the national assembly in the elections of 1970. Therefore, he come in to power as it was his democratic right.

Question 7 **N2008/P1/Q4/C**

Education reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important.

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic

approach Ullemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology. In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house. In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP which now would not the dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage doctors and nurses.

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tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it. Apparently, it sounded fair yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land.

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Question 8 N2007/P1/Q5/B

Why was ZAB arrested and subsequently executed in 1979? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 9 J2006/P1/Q5/C

Social reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also

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However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important.

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic approach Ullemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology. In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house. In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP which now would not the dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum

drawbacks· One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular· When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable·

Bhutto Introduced land reforms in 1972 which said that no landlord could own more than 250 acres of irrigated or 500 of non-irrigated land· It was an attempt to convert poorly run farms into smartly run efficient farms which helped to increase agricultural yield and gave strength to agro based economy· However, the landlords were too powerful and thy fully escaped the law by transferring their surplus farms to close relatives· So, the desired aims i·e· fair distribution of land could not be achieved· These reforms also stated that tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it· Apparently, it sounded fair yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land·

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills· These are placed under ministry of production· It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public· However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education· As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries·

Question 10 J2004/P1/Q5/C

Constitutional reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977· Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer· [14]

- Same as Question 5

ZIA UL HAQ

Question 1 N2020/P1/Q5/B

Explain why it became more challenging for Zia-ul-Haq to govern Pakistan effectively during the late 1980s. [7]

Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Violence grew throughout the country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society.

The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and there was a movement to break away from Pakistan. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. NWFP was unhappy from Zia's govt. as it had to bear the burden of maximum Afghan refugees. There were anti -central govt. feelings in Baluchistan as well. Therefore, his rule become weaker due to the discontent of different provinces.

The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to Prime Minister Junejo setting up an inquiry. Zia-ul-Haq could not tolerate this, so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia-ul-Haq.

Question 2 J2018/P1/Q1/D

How successful was Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy between 1978 and 1988? Explain your answer. [10]

To some extent Zia's foreign policy was successful.

Pakistan's relationship with China was strengthened in 1978 with the opening of the Karakoram Highway between the two countries, opening up huge areas of both countries to trade and tourism.

The foreign policy of Zia ul haq was successful since in the 1970s as he had managed to establish the good relations with USA due to the Soviet war in Afghanistan, in which it supported the Mujahideen in Afghanistan on the behalf of USA. Since USA was the only ally of Pakistan while could confront the Soviet Union therefore Pakistan was supplied with aid from USA further, that year of 1979 of $ 1.6 billion in aid also the trade had flourished with USA of

$4·2 billion· USA and Pakistan relation had turned good overnight as the Afghan miracle had allowed the residents of Pakistan to immigrate to the USA which contributed to raise in remittances as a result· Pakistan Army was also strengthened as USA had been supplying Pakistan with military equipment as well to supply to the Mujahideen force·

The relations with other state had also been improved with like UK, Prime Minister of UK Margaret Thatcher was able to visit Pakistan and to show the support to Pakistan and offered the aid of 46 million for the cause and also the trade in 1986 had reached up to 376 million, this meant that the western powers were in well good relation with Pakistan as well as Afghanistan, as Pakistan was providing accommodation to the Afghani refugees

The relation with Middle Eastern countries also been well as 50000 military man of Pakistan working in other countries providing trainings to their armies during the time of Zia under Islamisation·

Negotiations between Pakistan and Bangladesh on tourism, culture and trade, brought an extra $40 billion a year into Pakistan by 1986·

However, Foreign Policies were not so successful to some extent·

The relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were also not good by the end of 1980 as the wave of terrorism had begun in Pakistan leaving the after effects of Afghan Miracle war along with the exploitation by Afghanistan·

USA did not really favored to maintain good relations while as soon as the Afghan war finished in 1988 in the Geneva accord, the USA Aid was withdrawn·

Countries like UK and USA was not happy about the nuclear program of Pakistan and disliked the military regime in Pakistan which Zia ul Haq had delivered·

The relations with the soviet union had been spoiled as the result of the war despite the peace agreement of the Geneva accord·

During this time the relation with the Indians were also not good as the effect of Khalistan issue in 1987 for which Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi had blamed Pakistan due to which the relations remained strained until Zia introduced the cricket diplomacy·

Question 3 J2018/P1/Q1/C

Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his Islamisation reforms? [7]

When Zia took the power in his hands, there was a popular conception that every government paid only lip service to Islam and no sincere effort was ever made in this direction. Un-islamic policies of Bhutto was one of the reason for downfall of Bhutto. Zia wanted to end Bhutto's rule as Zia knew Bhutto is the man who knows politics and can easily gain the support of people. So in order to remove the fear of Bhutto, he introduced Islamic reforms.

He wanted to gain the support of religious parties such as Jamat e Islami. He knew that these reforms will help him to gain the support of Jamat e Islami which will help him to rule for a long time.

Besides that Zia wanted Islamic laws in attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people commited to Islamic values. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code.

He also wanted to implement laws to establish an Islamic society. He produced laws with punishment so no one can disrespect to Holy prophet. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

Question 4 J2016/P1/Q5/B

Why did Zia-ul-Haq find it difficult to rule Pakistan during the late 1980's? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5 N2014/P1/Q4/C

Was the promotion of Islamic values the most important achievement of General Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Zia introduced Islamic laws i.e. Hudood Ordinance according to which Islamic punishments could be given in cases of drinking, gambling and theft, It was a success as such laws made his political position strong not only gaining support from political parties such as Jamat e islami but also reduced crime rate.

Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider existing laws and judgments in the light of Islamic principles, it was important as it improved his image as a leading Muslim figure head among the common people who wanted to be governed by Islamic laws.

He also introduced Zakat and Ushr Ordinances imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively, it was quite important as by doing so he was able to circulate the wealth among the poor and tried to eradicate poverty from the country.

Media was brought under Islamic campaign, news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio. Female anchor persons were required tocover their heads. Azan was played regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers.

However, there were other domestic policies as well.

With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6.2%, amongst the highest in the world at that time. Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families. Zia tried to build up investors. Confidence in Pakistani industry was increased by de-nationalising many firms. This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries.

Zia also made some amendments in constitution as there was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted and Zia was politically strengthened than ever.

In my opinion, his economic reforms were more successful than his any of other reforms.

Question 6 N2012/P1/Q5/C

Economic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6·2%, amongst the highest in the world at that time. Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families. Zia tried to build up investors. Confidence in Pakistani industry was increased by de-nationalising many firms. This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries.

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In my opinion, his economic reforms were more successful than his any of other reforms.

Question 7 **J2011/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his package of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 8 **J2010/P1/Q4/C**

Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

Question 9 **J2007/P1/Q5/C**

'Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy was more successful than his domestic reforms'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Pakistan's relationship with China was strengthened in 1978 with the opening of the Karakoram Highway between the two countries, opening up huge areas of both countries to trade and tourism. The foreign policy of Zia ul haq was successful since in the 1970s as he had managed to establish the good relations with USA due to the Soviet war in Afghanistan, in which it supported the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. Since USA was the only ally of Pakistan while could confront the Soviet Union therefore Pakistan was supplied with aid from USA further, that year of 1979 of $ 1.6 billion in aid also the trade had flourished with USA of $4.2 billion. USA and Pakistan relation had turned good overnight as the Afghan miracle had allowed the residents of Pakistan to immigrate to the USA which contributed to raise in remittances as a result. Pakistan Army

was also strengthened as USA had been supplying Pakistan with military equipment as well to supply to the Mujahideen force. The relations with other state had also been improved with like UK, Prime Minister of UK Margaret Thatcher was able to visit Pakistan and to show the support to Pakistan and offered the aid of 46 million for the cause and also the trade in 1986 had reached up to 376 million, this meant that the western powers were in well good relation with Pakistan as well as Afghanistan, as Pakistan was providing accommodation to the Afghani refugees The relation with Middle Eastern countries also been well as 50000 military man of Pakistan working in other countries providing trainings to their armies during the time of Zia under Islamisation. Negotiations between Pakistan and Bangladesh on tourism, culture and trade, brought an extra $40 billion a year into Pakistan by 1986.

However, his domestic polices were also important.

Zia introduced Islamic laws i.e. Hudood Ordinance according to which Islamic punishments could be given in cases of drinking, gambling and theft, It was a success as such laws made his political position strong not only gaining support from political parties such as Jamat e islami but also reduced crime rate. Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider existing laws and judgments in the light of Islamic principles, it was important as it improved his image as a leading Muslim figure head among the common people who wanted to be governed by Islamic laws. He also introduced Zakat and Ushr Ordinances imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively, it was quite important as by doing so he was able to circulate the wealth among the poor and tried to eradicate poverty from the country. Media was brought under Islamic campaign, news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio. Female anchor persons were required tocover their heads. Azan was played regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers.

With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6.2%, amongst the highest in the world

at that time. Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families. Zia tried to build up investors. Confidence in Pakistani industry was increased by de-nationalising many firms. This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries.

Zia also made some amendments in constitution as there was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted and Zia was politically strengthened than ever.

In my opinion, both of his policies were successful but the domestic policies outweigh foreign policies to some extent so I would say his domestic policies were more successful.

Question 10 **J2006/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zia introduce his Islamic reforms between 1979 and 1988? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 11 **N2005/P1/Q5/C**

Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia ul Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

BENAZIR BHUTTO

Question 1 **N2020/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent did Benazir Bhutto's privatisation policy contribute to the government being replaced in 1996? Explain your answer. [14]

Benazir Bhutto wanted to extend the privatisation of industries. She planned privatisations for industries including banks, power and telecommunications. She was criticised for doing this by wealthy industrialists and politicians from all sides. Government officials made it harder to privatise nationalised industries. This privatization policy contributed to the downfall of Benazir govt in 1996.

However, other reasons also contributed to her downfall in 1996.

Economic problems also made it difficult for Benazir Bhutto to govern effectively. Benazir Bhutto was an economist so took charge of economic policy herself. This meant she faced direct criticism when countries economic problems increased. During her time, there was a decrease of 30% in the value of Pakistani rupees compared to the US dollar. Country's economy suffered greatly from the effects of US financial and military embargo imposed as a result of Pakistan's nuclear programme. Pakistans GDP growth fell from 6% to 4%, Large manufacturing growth slowedfrom 8% to only 2·3%.

Benazir Bhutto was criticised for not improving the social services or bringing in measures for women. The PPP had campaigned on in their 'Agenda for Change' in the 1993 elections. Not fulfilling their election promises made the government less popular

She was facing opposition in form of train march started by Nawaz sharif from Karachi to Peshawar during which huge crowds listened to his critical speeches. Nawaz sharif organized strikes through Pakistan in September and October 1994. Benazir arrested several leaders which increased the opposition.

She quarreled with her mother Nusrat Bhutto. Nusrat wanted Murtaza Bhutto to be the leader of the PPP. Murtaza made Al-Zulfiqar organization by which he criticized Benazir and also opposed the involvement of Zardari. Murtaza Bhutto was arrested and Nusrat Bhutto was removed from leading position in

PPP. In 1996 Murtaza was killed in Karachi. None of the killer was arrested. A judicial review suggested that there had been government involvement in killings and this further undermined support for Benazir Bhutto.

Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused to getting commissions, kickbacks and involving in the political murders. For this reason he also spent time in jail from 1997 to 2004 but those charges were not proved. It was alleged that ministers, MNA, MPA and high officials were plundering national wealth with both hands. This resulted in her downfall.

PPP Govt. could not maintain the relation with MQM and an operation was launched against them which caused so much violence in Karachi and there were many extra judicial killings took place in Karachi which destroyed the law and order in Pakistan.

She got conflict with President Laghari on the bases of power sharing formula and his suggestions to stop corruption and killing in Karachi. He used 8th amendment and dismissed her govt. on 5th Nov 1996 by putting strong allegation of corruption against her.

To some extent, privatization policy was responsible for her downfall. Main cause for her downfall was opposition from Nawaz and eight amendment.

Question 2 **J2020/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why Benazir Bhutto's government ended in 1996. [7]

Benazir Bhutto was criticised for not improving the social services or bringing in measures for women. The PPP had campaigned on in their 'Agenda for Change' in the 1993 elections. Not fulfilling their election promises made the government less popular

She was facing opposition in form of train march started by Nawaz sharif from Karachi to Peshawar during which huge crowds listened to his critical speeches. Nawaz sharif organized strikes through Pakistan in September and October 1994. Benazir arrested several leaders which increased the opposition.

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he criticized Benazir and also opposed the involvement of Zardari. Murtaza Bhutto was arrested and Nusrat Bhutto was removed from leading position in PPP. In 1996 Murtaza was killed in Karachi. None of the killer was arrested. A judicial review suggested that there had been government involvement in killings and this further undermined support for Benazir Bhutto.

Question 3 **J2018/P1/Q5/C**

Were the challenges facing Benazir Bhutto in Sindh the main reason why she left office in 1990? Explain your answer. [14]

Compulsory teaching of Sindhi and other reforms created the gulf between the MQM and PPP. Well educated muhajirs opposed the special rights for Sindhis introduced by Benazir Bhutto and increasingly supported the Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM). Benazir Bhutto tried in vain to gain the support of the MQM to form a coalition government by promising to protect the interests of all the people of Sindh. On 30thSeptember 1988, 250 peoples were killed by Sindhi Militants in Hyderabad which caused violence in Karachi also. MQM ended its alliance with PPP in August 1989 which increased the violence Sindhi-Muhajir riots. In May 1990, the PPP Government launched an operation against MQM and due to 'Pucca Qila Massacre' in Hyderabad 31 women and children were killed leading to violence in Karachi and other areas killing over 300 peoples.

However, other reasons also contributed to her downfall in 1990.

Her party had won the largest number of seats in National Assembly but controlled only one of the four provinces. Punjab, the most populated province, with over half of Pakistan's population, came under the control of the position Islami Jamhuri Ittehad IJI and of its leaders, Nawaz Sharif. She persuades a course of confrontation, including unsuccessful efforts to overthrow Nawaz Sharif in provincial assembly as Punjab govt. would not fully cooperate with her. Just after 11 months in 1989 october the opposition parties organized a No confidence motion in the national assembly. The opposition collected 107 votes in 237 seats, just short of 12 seats due to which her government was damaged.

She could not fulfill all her promises she neither improved women welfare services nor repealed Zina ordinance (introduced by Zia which effected women adversely). This disappointed the general public who felt betrayed and this harmed her popularity. She could not fulfill her commitments regarding economic develop rather there was an increase in inflation and unemployment rate which created financial problems for the general public and they were annoyed with BB's govt.

She made controversial placement bureau which made political appointments to the Civil Bureaucracy and made her mother a federal minister and her father in law Chairman of Public Accounts Committee. She and her husband Asif Ali Zardari were blamed for not controlling corruption in govt. rather including in corruption as Pakistan had reached its peak in corrupt on according to transparency international report. Asif Ali Zardari and his father Hakim Ali Zardari were blamed for corruption, commission and kickbacks. During her government many allegations of corruption were put on her like Bank Loans were given to PPP Leaders. When Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismisses her govt. 19 corruption cases were filed against the couple including Money Laundering, Kickbacks and Swiss Accounts.

Benazir Bhutto did not have good relations with the president Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The major point of conflict between the 2 were the appointment in military and judiciary. Benazir Bhutto want to make some changes in military however Ghulam Ishaq Khan refused to do so believing that such appointments were the right of president only under the 8th amendment. As a result their relations deteriorated with meant that BB's govt. could be dismissed by the president GIK any time by using his powers under the 8th amendment. Atlast GIK used his powers and dismissed her government.

In my opinions, problems in Sindh was one of the reason for her downfall but the most important reason for her downfall was opposition from IJI and eight amendment.

Question 4 N2015/P1/Q5/B

Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5 J2013/P41/Q5/C

How successful was Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1988-90 and 1993-96? [14]

In the first tenure Benazir was successful as prime minister to some extent.

She became first woman prime minister of Muslim world. She improved rights for women, with equal pay for equal work. She ended a ban on trade unions and released (set free) political prisoners from jails and renewed student unions. She also took steps towards spreading of electricity in rural areas of Pakistan.

She introduced a wide-range national health policy; Lady Health workers were appointed to improve health standards of women and children.

Benazir was more successful in foreign policy. She took Pakistan to Common Wealth Organization. She was able to conduct fourth summit conference of SAARC in 1988 in Pakistan improved relation with India and both countries were able to sign three separate peace agreements. She visited USA in 1989 and was successful to restore (improve) relations between two countries. She was also able to convince USA to remove ban on supply of weapons to Pakistan, Pakistan had already paid the price of these weapons.

Apart from success she faced failures as well in her first tenure.

The prices of commodities (items of daily use) remained stable (same) during General Zia Government but during her rule there was sudden increase in prices. She was unable to control price rises; unemployment was a common feature of her rule. Benazir Government also failed to deal with the country's growing use of drugs and smuggling in Pakistan.

Just after 11 months of Benazir government opposition parties organized a No-Confidence motion against her government failed only with 12 votes.

MQM ended its union with PPP and voted against PPP government in no confidence motion launched by opposition leader Nawaz Sharif. Benazir response was rude. 40 MQM women protestors were killed by Sindh Police in the Pucca Qila Hyderabad in the name of operation against criminal. This cruel action spoiled her image as a champion of democracy and human rights.

Benazir failed to cancel Hudood and Zina ordinances and was also unable to pass any new law for welfare of women because Senate was dominated by opposition parties. Benazir wanted to cancel the Eighth Amendment in order to increase authority of Prime Minister but she failed to get support of two-third members of parliament.

Differences in Benazir and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan were created on appointments of positions in armed forces and courts. Ishaq Khan considered such appointment as right of President. Benazir government was also accused by President of giving bank loans to party supporters. Benazir husband Asif Zardari and her father-in-law were accused of corruption. President dismissed her government in 1990 on corruption charges.

In the second tenure Benazir was successful as prime minister to some extent.

She established women police station, appointed women judges and setup women development bank to provide easy loans to small businesses run by women.

There was decrease in the nations' trade deficit and a slight rise in foreign exchange reserves. A large investment in country's energy sector was made by American, south Korean and Hong Kong, Chinese investors and businessmen. Pakistan continued to receive loans, funding and aid from World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank.

In Sep 1995 the United States Senate voted to lift the economic and some of the military sanctions that had been imposed on the country in 1990. Wife of USA president Hillary Clinton and her daughter also visited the country as guest of the Prime Minister; It was a signal that USA wanted to improve relations with Pakistan.

Pakistan had posted 5000 soldiers in Somalia as a part of UN peace keeping mission that had been promoted by United States. Pakistani forces also served in UN missions in trouble spots from Asia to Africa to Caribbean, these services were generally recognized.

Apart from success she faced failures as well in her second tenure.

Benazir Government found it difficult to face opposition from Nawaz Sharif and PML. In 1994 Nawaz Sharif began a train march from Karachi to Peshawar during which huge crowds listened to his critical speeches. Strikes were organized throughout Pakistan in Sep and Oct 1994. Benazir arrested several opposition leaders included old aged father of Nawaz Sharif.

There were differences in Benazir and her mother Nusrat Bhutto over the control of Pakistan People's Party (PPP); Nusrat wanted Benazir's brother, Mir Murtaza as leader of PPP. According to Mir Murtaza Benazir was moving away from their father's principles; Mutaza was also against of Benazir husband Asif Ali Zardari because he was accused (blamed) of corruption. In 1996 Murtaza was killed by Sindh police near his house in Karachi. According to investigation report Benazir government was involvement in the killing of Murtaza Bhutto. Murder of Murtaza Bhutto reduced popularity of Benazir government.

Finally the government refused to carry out the Supreme Court's decision to dismiss 20 judges appointed by the government which caused a political crisis. On 5th Nov 1996 President Leghari dismissed Benazir Government on corruption charges and political murders.

Question 6 **N2012/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 7 **N2010/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? [7]

Although PPP was the largest party in the national assembly in the elections of 1988 but it did not had enough seats to make the govt. BB had to coalition

govt· with the help of MQM a regional party of Urdu speaking people of Sindh· This meant that BB's govt· could not take independent decisions and soon in had problems with MQM later in 1990 the MQM dissolved their alliance with the PPP· As a result BB's govt· became too weak to work·

Benazir Bhutto did not have good relations with the president Ghulam Ishaq Khan· The major point of conflict between the 2 were the appointment in military and judiciary· Benazir Bhutto want to make some changes in military however GIK refused to do so believing that such appointments were the right of president only under the 8th amendment· As a result their relations deteriorated which meant that BB's govt· could be dismissed by the president GIK any time by using his powers under the 8th amendment·

BB's govt· was accused of corruption her Asif Ali Zardari was accused of taking commissions and kickbacks· Although BB believed that such accusations were politically motivated yet they damaged the reputation of her govt· and at last provided a reason to the president to dissolve her govt·

NAWAZ SHARIF

Question 1 **J2020/P1/Q5/C**

Was the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) the main reason for the government ending in 1993? Explain your answer. [14]

An international bank (BCCI) operating in Pakistan collapsed as it was found involved in international corruption. As a result the finances of Nawaz Sharif's govt. were badly harmed as many investor's lost their investments which were deposited in BCCI. This caused the government to lose a lot of political support.

However, other reasons also contributed to his downfall in 1993.

His govt. failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps. US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was reduced when the war ended causing economic problems. US aid was restricted when the USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic problem. Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy.

Nawaz Sharif faced further problems because of cooperative society's scandal. These societies was to get deposits from general public and could also provide them with loans. However they become bankrupt due to mismanagement and millions of Pakistanis lost their hard earned money. This harmed the popularity of Nawaz Sharif govt. as people felt that he as PM did nothing to have a check on these societies. The situation aggravated even further when it was known that these societies gave billions of loan to Nawaz Sharif family business the Ittefaq group. Although "the Ittefaq" in a hurry retuned the loans yet this cooperative society's scandal badly affected the reputation of Nawaz Sharif govt.

He attempted to solve Pakistan's unemployment problem by providing cheap loans to men to buy taxis that he had imported. Few of the loans were repaid which put a strain on the economy.

After the Afghan War many Afghan refugees entered Pakistan and they also brought Kalashnikov Culture. These guns were copied in Pakistan and sold locally, due to this the crime rate increased especially in Sindh where kidnapping, bomb blasts and killing become common. Drug culture was also common in Pakistan and the law enforcing agencies were quite helpless against them to control. Both increased pressure on the government.

In 1991 he introduced the Shariat Bill which stated that the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PUBH) held be the supreme law of the country it they did not challenged the existing system of the govt. It was criticized from all sides. The opposition did not like the increased role of Islam in politics where as his supporters believed that the bill should have gave further Islamic policies.

Sharif came into conflict with the President over the appointment of an army chief of staff and also with the Eighth Amendment. Sharif was dismissed on charges of corruption.

Question 2 **J2016/P1/Q5/C**

Was the Co-operative Societies scandal the most important reason why Nawaz Sharif fell from office in 1993? Explain your answer. [14]

Nawaz Sharif faced problems because of cooperative society's scandal. These societies was to get deposits from general public and could also provide them with loans. However they become bankrupt due to mismanagement and millions of Pakistanis lost their hard earned money. This harmed the popularity of Nawaz Sharif govt. as people felt that he as PM did nothing to have a check on these societies. The situation aggravated even further when it was known that these societies gave billions of loan to Nawaz Sharif family business the Ittefaq group. Although "the Ittefaq" in a hurry retuned the loans yet this cooperative society's scandal badly affected the reputation of Nawaz Sharif govt.

However, other reasons also contributed to his downfall in 1993.

His govt. failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps. US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was

reduced when the war ended causing economic problems. US aid was restricted when the USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic problem. Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy.

An international bank (BCCI) operating in Pakistan collapsed as it was found involved in international corruption. As a result the finances of Nawaz Sharif's govt. were badly harmed as many investor's lost their investments which were deposited in BCCI. This caused the government to lose a lot of political support.

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Sharif came into conflict with the President over the appointment of an army chief of staff and also with the Eighth Amendment. Sharif was dismissed on charges of corruption.

Question 3 J2015/P1/Q5/B

Explain why General Musharraf was able to gain power in 1999. [7]

Sharif was giving support for the Taliban in Afghanistan and this damaged relations with USA as they refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, suspected of bombing of US embassy in Kenya.

After the nuclear test due to sanction, economy had got weaker and weaker along with some controversies over freezing of foreign currency accounts and political unrest in Sindh. Relations with USA and Japan got weaker and which angered a number of countries which then halted aid to Pakistan and brought Sharif much criticism.

He also blamed Musharraf for the embarrassing retreat from the fighting in Kashmir. The army refused to accept this criticism. Sharif tried to sack Musharraf whilst he was visiting Sri Lanka and as a result the army decided to intervene in the government and overthrew Sharif.

Question 4 N2013/P1/Q5/B

Why did Nawaz Sharif fall from office in 1993? [7]

Nawaz Sharif faced problems because of cooperative society's scandal. These societies was to get deposits from general public and could also provide them with loans. However they become bankrupt due to mismanagement and millions of Pakistanis lost their hard earned money. This harmed the popularity of Nawaz Sharif govt. as people felt that he as PM did nothing to have a check on these societies. The situation aggravated even further when it was known that these societies gave billions of loan to Nawaz Sharif family business the Ittefaq group. Although "the Ittefaq" in a hurry retuned the loans yet this cooperative society's scandal badly affected the reputation of Nawaz Sharif govt.

An international bank (BCCI) operating in Pakistan collapsed as it was found involved in international corruption. As a result the finances of Nawaz Sharif's govt. were badly harmed as many investor's lost their investments which were deposited in BCCI. This caused the government to lose a lot of political support.

His govt· failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps· US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was reduced when the war ended causing economic problems. US aid was restricted when the USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic problem· Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy·

Question 5 N2011/P1/Q5/B

Why did General Musharraf come to power in 1999? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 6 QUESTION BY MYM

How successful was Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1990-93 and 1996-99? [14]

In the first tenure Nawaz was successful as prime minister to some extent·

In rural areas of Sindh province kidnapping, murder and robbery were common· Nawaz Sharif Government started operation cleanup with the help Pakistan army to improve the situation· Due to army operation crime rate in rural areas of Sindh decreased, operation earned good name for government·

Nawaz Sharif government took number of steps to develop infrastructure in Pakistan· Optic fiber was setup, construction of Lahore-Islamabad motorway was started· He planned to extend motor way from Central Asian States to Gawadar to provide access to sea to these land locked countries· He set up Barotha hydro-electric project and Gawadar Miniport in Balochistan was major achievements·

He adopted policy of privatization of sick industrial units and banks but process was not transparent·

In Pakistan unemployment was on large scale· Nawaz Sharif started yellow Cab Scheme; he provided thousands of yellow cab (Taxis) in young people on cheap loans, only a few loans were returned·

Apart from success he faced failures as well in his first tenure·

Sharif earned defame when 700,000 people mostly poor lost their savings in cooperative societies scandal. It was soon discovered that these societies had granted billions of rupees in loans to Mr. Sharif family business damaged the name of Nawaz Sharif.

Nawaz Sharif tried to pass Shariat bill to make Quran and Sunnah as law of the land. It was opposed by liberal (open-minded) people. Actually little was done to pass shariat bill from Parliament. It disappointed religious parties which were supporter of Nawaz Sharif.

Differences were created between Nawaz Sharif and President of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq khan on the appointment of new army chief. Nawaz Sharif wanted to remove eighth amendment because it was a check on prime minister But President Ghulam Ishaq was not ready for it. President dismissed Nawaz government on charges of corruption.

In the second tenure Nawaz was successful as prime minister to some extent.

In second term Nawaz Sharif took measures to protect his government. Nawaz government introduced 13th amendment in constitution in which President authority to dismiss assemblies was cancelled. Three governments were dismissed in 9 years. It was an effort to make Pakistan more democratic. The president power to appoint judges and the chiefs of three armed forces was cancelled. President would have to make these appointments on the advice of Prime Minister.

Nawaz government introduced Anti-Defection Bill known as fourteenth amendment in which member of Assemblies were not allowed to move from one party to other. He introduced fourteenth amendment in order to increase political stability and check the horse trading of Assembly members.

In 1998 Nawaz government conducted a series of nuclear tests at Chaghi, Balochishtan increased popularity of government on firm stand against Indian tests.

Apart from success he faced failures as well in his second tenure.

In 1997 Nawaz Sharif's secret police attacked the home of a leading press reporter and critic of the government, Najam Sethi and kidnapped him. He was released after international protest. Heavy tax notices were given to newspapers that were printing news against Nawaz government. Relation of Nawaz Sharif was spoiled with press media.

The Chief Justice of Pakistan Sajjad Ali Shah was hearing corruption cases against Nawaz Sharif. Supreme Court was attacked by hundreds of Nawaz Sharif workers. Later Chief justice was forced to resign by Nawaz Sharif government. These action earned defame for Nawaz Sharif.

In second term relation of Nawaz Sharif government was spoiled with Pakistan army on the issue of national Security Council. Army chief Jehangir Karamat was in favour of creating national Security Council to make coordination between civil setup and army but Nawaz Sharif was unwilling to give an active role to army in political affairs. So Janangir Karamat was forced to resign which created a feeling of displeasure in army. Later Nawaz efforts to improve relations with India through Lahore declaration were destroyed by army. New military chief general Musharaf started Kargil operation against India without informing Nawaz government.

Nawaz Sharif tried to remove General Musharaf as chief of Pakistan army when he was on a visit to Srilanka. Nawaz Sharif government tried to stop aero plane of Musharaf to land on Karachi airport and replace Musharaf by General Zia-ud-Din but Nawaz Sharif but failed. General Musharaf imposed martial law and arrested Nawaz Sharif.

CONSTITUTION

Question 1 **N2019/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent did Pakistan achieve a new constitution between 1949 and 1973? Explain your answer. [14]

The Objectives Resolution of 1949 was criticised especially by East Pakistan who resented the fact that Urdu, not Bengali was to be the official language despite the much larger population. It also resented the idea of equal representation in the National Assembly, again due to the size of its population. The death of Liaquat Ali Khan meant that constitutional change had to wait until a new leader could be found and had time to settle in

The Basic Principles Committee's report was also criticized because the official language issue was not settled and East Pakistan was determined to oppose the selection of Urdu. Political uncertainties and change meant that further discussions towards establishing a new constitution were put on hold for a few years until 1956.

The 1956 constitution was heavily criticised since it didn't solve the political problems of Pakistan. The constitution promised a parliamentary system of government but whilst the President held the power to intervene or even suspend the Assembly so Iskandar Mirza removed 3 prime ministers in short period of 1 year (1957-58) which created political instability in the country and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law 1958. East Pakistan was very unhappy at not having a majority in the Assembly that it believed its vast population deserved.

The 1962 constitution increased the powers of the ruling elite which happened because the major landlords dominated the elections to the Basic Democracies and often used force or bribery to influence the results .The constitution also upset the people of East Pakistan as they felt they were going to have little part in the governing of Pakistan and that the power was held by the military and civil officials of West Pakistan

However, there were some successes as well in achieving a new constitution

The first attempt to set up a constitution was the Objectives Resolution in 1949, is was considered as an achievement as it set out a plan to protect Islamic principles in a constitution.

In 1952 a revised Basic Principles Committee made steps towards an Islamic constitution, stating that the Head of State should be Muslim and appoint a committee of Islamic specialists ensuring all legislation is according to Islamic law which satisfied the Ulemas and general public who felt now Pakistan would be governed on Islamic laws.

In 1956 the constitution emerged with the declaration that Pakistan was to be an Islamic Republic and that Urdu and Bengali would be the official languages, it was a success as it help to bring the people of East Pakistan at par with the of west Pakistan.

In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced by Ayub Khan which was a 4-tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils was such that martial law was lifted in 1962 after a new constitution was introduced.

In 1973 Constitution revived the power of the National Assembly and as it was unanimously accepted by the members of legislative assembly as a result political parties became more important which previously had lost power due to COP 1962.

Question 2 N2015/P1/Q4/C

How successful was Pakistan in establishing a new constitution between 1947 and 1973? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

ISLAMIZATION

Question 1 **N2009/P1/Q5/C**

How successful have governments been in the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

The Objectives Resolution, passed in March 1949, made it clear that the constitution of Pakistan would be based on Islamic laws of social justice, equality and religious freedom. These provisions were not enough to satisfy the religious wings of the country. They wanted complete implementation of the Shariah Laws. Although, together with other reasons, the resolution was withdrawn in November 1950 for further considerations but was a genuine attempt by the government to promote Islam.

When the first constitution of Pakistan was prepared in 1956, it changed the name of Pakistan to Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Religious Advisory Board was retained for monitoring the legislation. The religious scholars would ensure conformity of new laws with the Quran and Sunnah.

In the 1973 constitution, Islam was declared to be state religion. The president and the prime minister were to be Muslims and they must believe in the finality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Hence, it was a success in islamization. It pleased the Ullemas as they felt that with Muslim head of states Islamic ideology will flourish in the country.

After the 1977 elections when Pakistan National Alliance was protesting on the roads against rigging, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, tried to appease the religious factions by banning gambling, restricting sale of alcohol and declaring Friday to be the weekly holiday. Although, these were just desperate actions to retain the peace but still promoted Islamization.

General Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider conformity of existing laws and judgments with Islamic laws. He introduced Hudood Ordinances giving Islamic punishments to people involved in drinking, gambling, theft and adultery. These acts helped to promote Islam in the country and promoted Islamization. He also introduced the Council of Islamic Ideology to suggest ways for bringing the legal system

closer to Islamic ideology. Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was introduced imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively. Hence, these steps ensured the circulation of wealth in the weaker part of the community and to give an Islamic color to Pakistan's society.

However, there are a failures as well.

In 1962 the new constitution was introduced according to which Pakistan was named Republic of Pakistan was largely opposed by Ullemas (Religious Clerics) who felt it was un-Islamic and they forced Ayub Khan to reconsider the constitution and was forced to change the name to Islamic Republic.

Furthermore, Ayub Khan was a bit liberal. He introduced Muslim Family Laws Ordinance according to which marriages and divorces were to be registered and minimum age limits were defined for marriage. In spite of opposition from religious wings, these laws were imposed.

Ayub Khan during his time established Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology to advise him the religious aspects of policies. He also founded Islamic Research Institute. But these institutes were just symbolic; he never welcomed their proposals.

During the1980s Zia's Islamisation program had a weaker side as well. Only a small part of Islamic Legal System was enforced. It meant that the Federal Shariat Court could not replace the Pakistan High Court, Hence, the true spirit of Islamic jurisprudence could not be implemented.